

Newport Mercury.

VOLUME CXLVI.—NO. 31.

NEWPORT, R. I., JANUARY 9, 1904.

WHOLE NUMBER 8,206.

The Mercury.

PUBLISHED BY

THE MERCURY PUBLISHING CO.

JOHN P. SANBORN, Editor.

182 THAMES STREET,

NEWPORT, R. I.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established in June, 1789, and is now in its one hundred and forty-sixth year. It is the oldest newspaper in the Union, and, with less than two weeks' interval, is the oldest printed in the English language. It is a large sheet weekly of forty-eight columns filled with interesting reading—editorial, State, local and general news, well selected intelligence and valuable farmers' and household departments. Reaching so many distant ports in the other states, the limited space given to advertising is very valuable to business men.

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Local Matters.

Steamer Priscilla Ashore.

Steamer Priscilla of the Fall River Line went ashore in the inner harbor Friday morning and for a time was hung up on the bank so that the passengers had to be landed at Long wharf by a ferry boat. There was no excitement on board and it was anticipated that there would be no damage to the vessel. The dense mist that rose from the icy water was responsible for the accident, being a worse menace to navigation than the summer fogs.

The Priscilla left New York for Newport and Fall River Thursday evening and came right through on time until the accident occurred. Captain Davis was in command, and was on duty at the time she struck. The Priscilla turned into the harbor past Fort Adams but when it came to making the turn past the spindle the steamer went too far in toward the shore and struck fast. She was proceeding under slow speed and the shock was very gentle so that even the few passengers who were awake hardly knew that she had struck. An effort to back off under her own steam proving unsuccessful, word was sent ashore and the ferry boat Beavertail was engaged to take off the passengers and baggage. The transfer was made easily in the smooth water and at about 8:30 the passengers were landed at Long wharf to take a special train for Boston. There was a very small passenger list and the ferry boat was able to take all on the one trip.

There were but few Newports on board, among them being Mr. Lincoln Hammatt who was on his way home from Florida. Mr. Hammatt said that he was awake at 8:20 when the steamer struck and that he felt the shock, which however was very slight. The steamer lay easily on the bottom and it was not anticipated that she would suffer any damage.

As soon as the tide rose high enough, shortly after 9 o'clock the steamer was able to draw off under her own steam and proceeded to her dock here and then to Fall River. It is not expected that she was injured in any way and she will probably continue on the line for a day or two, as it was the intention to withdraw her for her annual overhauling before next week.

The Bedlow Property.

Herbert L. Dyer has been appointed a commissioner by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court to make sale of the Prescott Hall land in Newport at such time as shall deem best.

This estate comprises 90 acres of farming land on the outskirts of the city of Newport and also 17 acres of land upon which stands the mansion house. The partition suit is entitled Henry Bedlow et al. vs. Lewis G. Morris. Mr. Dyer, who has now been appointed commissioner to make the sale, was a special master, whose report set forth that the property could not well be divided by meses and bounds, and therefore it was agreed that it should be sold. There was some discussion concerning the date of the sale, but the Court decided, after hearing the arguments of counsel, that it would be well to allow the Commissioner to exercise his discretion in regard to time. The estate is to be divided equally among Henry Bedlow, Alice P. Mayer and Lewis G. Morris.

Thirty five hundred shares of Old Colony Railroad stock were sold at auction the other day at \$197.25 per share.

Mrs. Robert C. Coffey is ill at her home on Mill street.

Mrs. Ernest J. Denneen is confined to her home by illness.

Mr. Joseph S. Allan has been to New York the past week.

A Variable Blizzard.

Newport has this week experienced a blizzard which establishes a record for severity for many years. The snow did not fall to any such depth as has sometimes been known at long intervals in the past but nevertheless the viciousness with which the storm raged around the city and suburbs has not been surpassed for a long time. It interfered with everything and it was a number of days before transportation companies were able to resume normal conditions. Although the weather is much warmer there was sufficient snow to insure that there will be good sleighing for some days to come provided that a warm rain does not come to carry it away.

The storm began Saturday morning, snow falling during the day but not with sufficient thickness to accumulate rapidly. The temperature was very low and it was an unpleasant day to be out. By dark the intensity of the storm had increased and during the early evening the snow drifted sufficiently to impede travel. It continued all night with unabated fury and was at its worst early Sunday morning when the wind blew a hurricane and the snow came down in clouds. However, that was the last, and soon after sunrise the skies cleared and the storm ceased.

But it was cold, intensely cold, and the wind still blew. A few public-minded citizens turned out as soon as the storm broke and cleared off their walks, but the great majority waited until afternoon, and in consequence the walking during the early hours of the day was very unpleasant.

The storm played havoc with the various transportation companies running into this city. Of them all the local street railway suffered the least, as it kept its plough at work all Saturday night and was able to operate cars Sunday morning though without pretense at schedule time. There were some bad drifts on the northern end of Broadway and they filled in about as fast as they were cleared out, but the cars were able to run after a fashion, and by Sunday afternoon the trouble was over. On the Island road however there was trouble in abundance. The drifts were frequent and were very deep, so that the cars were delayed during the early stages of the storm, and when it was over it was hard to tell just what had happened. It was not until Monday night that an island car came through to Newport and during all that time men were at work with the snow plow and with shovels trying to force a way through the immense drifts. During these laborious days some of the men were quite badly frost bitten.

On the steam road matters were not in very good shape. It was not until afternoon that the first Sunday train arrived in this city and even then it did not bring the mail from New York that should have arrived early in the morning. This was due to delays on the main line where the train schedule was more delayed than it was on this line. In fact the trains have been running late since the storm began.

The steamer General has been bothered by ice at Wickford and has been obliged to discontinue her trips during the week. Consequently the mails have had to come around by the way of Fall River and have arrived at most any time of the day.

For several days the temperature hovered around the zero mark, being either above or below according to the accuracy and the location of the thermometer. Furnace fires have been driven to their fullest capacity and coal has been in great demand. The sleighing, where the surplus snow has been carried off by the city men, is very good, and nearly everything is on runners. Ice cutting has been begun at both the Lily and Easton's ponds and there is a prospect of a good harvest.

But Newports are not looking for a continuance of such weather as we had during the early days of the week even though it may tend to make the price of ice lower next summer.

Wedding Bells.

Anthony Greene.

The residence of Mr. and Mrs. William Howard Greene, 8 Ledyard Place, was the scene of a pretty wedding Wednesday evening, when their daughter, Miss Frances Weaver Greene, was united in marriage to Mr. Joseph Morris Antoboy of Middletown, Rev. A. P. Reed, of the Channing Church, officiating. The bride was given away by her father. She wore a dress of pearl gray with applique trimmings, and carried a bouquet of Bride roses. Her sister, Miss Mary Palmer Greene, was her attendant, and wore white and carried pink carnations. The duties of best man were performed by Mr. C. Bedlam Swasey.

A reception followed which was attended by relatives and a few intimate friends. A collation was served. The bride received many useful and beautiful gifts.

City Government Inaugurated.

Mayor Patrick J. Boyle and the other members of the city government for 1904 were ushered into office in the usual form on Monday, the ceremony taking place in the common council chamber at the city hall. The retiring council met at 11:45 and, after the reading of the minutes of the previous session, adjourned sine die.

At 12 o'clock the new council met in the council chamber where City Clerk Stevens administered the oath of office to Mayor Boyle who in turn swore in the new members of the council. For city clerk David Stevens was nominated and elected without opposition. The oath of office was administered by the mayor, Rev. P. A. Cronan of St. Mary's church offered prayer.

Mayor Boyle then read his inaugural as follows:

Gentlemen of the City Council—It is not my purpose today in this brief inaugural address to refer to the various municipal departments, to their efforts and labors during the past year, or to their requirements during the present year. All this information you have in your reports, which you will receive hereafter of your honorable body, which contain many suggestions and recommendations, the adoption of which would make for the general welfare of the community, and incidentally permit us respectfully to submit it to our constituents to submit to the voters of the city for their adoption.

I regret that owing to the short time allotted to the city treasurer from the final meeting of the city council to inaugurate me, I am unable to furnish you with a statement of my financial condition, but I will do so as soon as possible.

Permit me to assure you that you will be fully satisfied with my financial condition.

It is my desire to have a frank and

honest administration of city affairs. Many of its provisions have become antiquated and now operate adversely to the public interest. I shall not presume to anticipate what every charter is but it seems to me that the present system of electing city officers to serve for three years is not satisfactory. We are compelled to hire money from the banks for half a year and pay them interest for its use and the bank's accommodation. We should collect our taxes at the beginning of the year, during January and February, deposit the same with the banks, drawing interest weekly from month to month, and receiving interest from our deposit instead of paying interest on what we would have to borrow.

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The New Arabian Nights

By ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON

The RAJAH'S DIAMOND

PART III

Story of the House With the Green Blinds

(CONTINUED.)

By this time he had arrived directly opposite the box, and, although he was still undetermined what to do or whether to do anything, he turned his head and lifted his eyes. No sooner had he done so than he uttered a cry of disappointment and remained rooted to the spot. The box was empty. During his slow advance Mr. Vandeleur and his daughter had quietly slipped away.

A polite person in his rear reminded him that he was stopping the path, and he moved on again with mechanical footsteps and suffered the crowd to carry him, unresisting, out of the theater. Once in the street, the pressure lessening, he came to a halt, and the cool night air speedily restored him to the possession of his faculties. He was surprised to find that his head ached violently and that he remembered not one word of the two acts which he had witnessed. As the excitement were away it was succeeded by an overweening appetite for sleep, and he hailed a cab and drove to his lodging in a state of extreme exhaustion and some disgust of life.

Next morning he lay in wait for Miss Vandeleur on her road to market and by 8 o'clock beheld her stepping down a lane. She was shabby and even poorly attired, but in the carriage of her head and body there was something flexible and noble that would have lent distinction to the meanest toilet. Even the basket, so aptly did she carry it, became her like an ornament. It seemed to Francis, as he slipped into a doorway, that the sun-shine followed and the shadows fled before her as she walked, and he was conscious, for the first time, of a bird singing in a cage above the lane.

If suffered her to pass the doorway and then, coming forth once more, addressed her by name from behind. "Miss Vandeleur," said he.

She turned and, when she saw who he was, became deadly pale.

"Pardon me," he continued. "Heaven knows I had no will to startle you, and indeed there should be nothing startling in the presence of one who wishes you so well as I do. And, believe me, I am acting rather from necessity than choice. We have many things in common, and I am sadly in the dark. There is much that I should be doing, and my hands are tied. I do not know even what to feel nor who are my friends and enemies."

She found her voice with an effort.

"I do not know who you are," she said.

"Ah, yes, Miss Vandeleur, you do," returned Francis, "better than I do myself. Indeed it is on that, above all that I seek light. Tell me what you know," he pleaded. "Tell me who I am, who you are and how our destinies are interwoven. Give me a little help with my life, Miss Vandeleur—only a word or two to guide me, only the name of my father, if you will, and I shall be grateful and content."

"I will not attempt to deceive you," she replied. "I know who you are, but I am not at liberty to say."

"Tell me, at least, that you have forgotten my presumption, and I shall wait with all the patience I have," he said. "If I am not to know, I must do without. It is cruel, but I can bear more upon a push. Only do not add to my trouble the thought that I have made an enemy of you."

"You did only what was natural," she said, "and I have nothing to forgive you. Farewell!"

"Is it to be farewell?" he asked.

"Nay, that I do not know myself," she answered. "Farewell for the present, if you like."

And with these words she was gone.

Francis returned to his lodging in a state of considerable commotion of mind. He made the most trifling progress with his Euclid for that forenoon and was more often at the window than at his improvised writing-table. But beyond seeing the return of Miss Vandeleur and the meeting between her and her father, who was smoking a Trichinopoly cigar in the veranda, there was nothing notable in the neighborhood of the house with the green blinds before the time of the midday meal.

The young man hastily allayed his appetite in a neighboring restaurant and returned with the speed of unallayed curiosity to the house in the Rue Lepic. A mounted servant was leading a saddle horse to and fro before the garden wall, and the porter of Francis' lodging was smoking a pipe against the doorpost, absorbed in contemplation of the livery and the steeds.

"Look!" he cried to the young man. "What fine cattle! What an elegant costume! They belong to the brother of M. de Vandeleur, who is now within upon a visit. He is a great man, a general, in your country, and you, doubtless, know him well by reputation."

"I confess," returned Francis, "that I have never heard of General Vandeleur before. We have many officers of that grade, and my pursuits have been exclusively civil."

"It is he," replied the porter, "who lost the great diamond of the Indies. Of that, at least, you must have read often in the papers."

As soon as Francis could disengage himself from the porter he ran up-

the smaller of the two. The thing was so swiftly done that even Francis, who looked straight into his face, had hardly time to perceive the movement before it was completed, and the next instant, and still laughing, Mr. Vandeleur had turned again toward the table with a cup in either hand.

"We have done with this," said he, "we may expect our famous He-brew."

It would be impossible to depict the confusion and distress of Francis Scrymgeour. He saw foul play going forward before his eyes, and he felt bound to interfere, but he knew not how. It might be a mere pleasure, and then how should he look if he were to bring ruin on the author of his days? For the first time he became conscious of his own position as a spy. To wait inactive at such a juncture and with such a conflict of sentiments in his bosom was to suffer the most acute torture. He clung to the bars of the shutters, his heart beat fast and with irregularity, and he felt a strong sweat break forth upon his body.

Several minutes passed.

He seemed to perceive the conversation die away and grow less and less in vivacity and volume, but still no sign of any slumbering or even notable event.

Suddenly the ring of a glass breaking was followed by a faint and dull sound, as of a person who should have fallen forward with his head upon the table. At the same moment a piercing scream rose from the garden.

"What have you done?" cried Miss Vandeleur. "He is dead!"

The dictator replied in a violent whisper, so strong and sibilant that every word was audible to the watcher at the window.

"Silence!" said Mr. Vandeleur. "The man is as well as I am. Take him by the heels while I carry him by the shoulders."

Francis heard Miss Vandeleur break forth into a passion of tears.

"Do you hear what I say?" resumed the dictator in the same tones, "or do you wish to quarrel with me? I give you your choice, Miss Vandeleur."

There was another pause, and the dictator spoke again.

"Take that man by the heels," he said. "I must have him brought into the house. If I were a little younger, I could help myself against the world, but now that years and dangers are upon me and my hands are weakened I must turn to you for aid."

"It is a crime," replied the girl.

"I am your father," said Mr. Vandeleur.

This appeal seemed to produce its effect. A scuffling noise followed upon the gravel, a chair was overthrown, and then Francis saw the father and daughter stagger across the walk and disappear under the veranda, bearing the inanimate body of Mr. Rollis embraced about the knees and shoulders. The young clergyman was limp and pallid, and his head rolled upon his shoulders at every step.

Was he alive or dead? Francis, in spite of the dictator's declaration, inclined to the latter view. A great crime had been committed, a great calamity had fallen upon the inhabitants of the house with the green blinds. To his surprise, Francis found all horror for the deed swallowed up in sorrow for a girl and an old man whom he judged to be in the height of peril. A tide of generous feeling swept into his heart. He, too, would help his father against man and mankind, against fate and justice, and, casting open the shutters, he closed his eyes and threw himself with outstretched arms into the foliage of the chestnut.

Francis after a brief struggle slipped from his grasp and broke under his weight. Then he caught a stalwart bough under his arm pit and hung suspended for a second, and then he let himself drop and fell heavily against the table. A cry of alarm from the house warned him that his entrance had not been effected unnoticed. He recovered himself with staggering and in three bounds crossed the intervening space and stood before the door in the veranda.

In a small apartment, carpeted with matting and surrounded by glazed cabinets full of rare and costly curios, Mr. Vandeleur was stooping over the body of Mr. Rollis. He raised himself as Francis entered, and there was an instantaneous passage of hands. It was the business of a second. As fast as the eye could wink the thing was done. The young man had not the time to be sure, but it seemed to him as if the dictator had taken something from the curate's breast, looked at it for the least fraction of time as it lay in his hand and then suddenly and swiftly passed it to his daughter.

All this was over while Francis had still one foot upon the threshold and the other raised in the air. The next instant he was on his knees to Mr. Vandeleur.

"Father!" he cried. "Let me, too, help you. I will do what you wish and ask no questions. I will obey you with my life. Treat me as a son, and you will find I have a son's devotion."

A deplorable explosion of oaths was the dictator's first reply.

"Son and father?" he cried. "Father and son? What dashed unnatural comedy is all this? How do you come in my garden? What do you want? And who, in God's name, are you?"

Francis, with a stunned and shame-faced aspect, got upon his feet again and stood in silence.

Then a light seemed to break upon Mr. Vandeleur and he laughed aloud.

"I see," cried he. "It is the Scrymgeour. Very well, Mr. Scrymgeour. Let me tell you in a few words how you stand. You have entered my private residence by force, or perhaps by fraud, but certainly with no encouragement from me, and you come at a moment of some annoyance, a guest having fainted at my table, to beseech me with your protestations. You are no son of mine. You are my brother's bastard by a fishwife, if you want to know. I regard you with an indifference closely bordering on aversion, and from what I now see of your conduct I judge your mind to be exactly suited

to your character. I recommend to you those mortifying reflections for your leisure, and, in the meantime, let me assure you to kill us of your presence. If I were not occupied," added the dictator, with a terrifying oath, "I should give you the unholiest drabbing you went."

Francis listened in profound humiliation. He would have fled had it been possible; but, as he had no means of leaving the residence into which he had so unfortunately penetrated, he could do no more than stand foolishly where he was.

It was Miss Vandeleur who broke the silence. "Father," she said, "you speak in anger. Mr. Scrymgeour may have been mistaken, but he meant well and kindly."

"Thank you for speaking," returned the dictator. "You remind me of some other observations which I hold it a point of honor to make to Mr. Scrymgeour. My brother," he continued, addressing the young man, "has been foolish enough to give you an allowance. He was foolish enough and presumptuous enough to propose a match with you and this young lady. You were exhibited to her two nights ago, and I rejoice to tell you that she rejected the idea with disgust. Let me add that I have considerable influence with your father, and it shall not be my fault if you are not beggar'd of your allowance and sent back to your scrivening ere the week be out."

The tones of the old man's voice were, it possible, more wounding than his language. Francis felt himself exposed to the most cruel, blighting and unbearable contempt. His head turned, and he covered his face with his hands, uttering at the same time a tearful sob of agony. But Miss Vandeleur once again interfered in his behalf.

"What do you want with me?" said he.

"We will talk of that at home," returned the dictator grimly.

And he continued to march the young man up hill in the direction of the house with the green blinds.

But Francis, although he no longer struggled, was only waiting an opportunity to make a bold push for freedom. With a sudden jerk, he left the collar of his coat in the hands of Mr. Vandeleur and once more made off at his best speed, in the direction of the boulevards.

The tables were now turned. If the dictator was the stronger, Francis, in the top of his youth, was the more fleet of foot, and he had soon effected

his escape among the crowds. Relieved for a moment, he walked briskly until he debouched upon the Place de l'Opera, lighted up like day with electric lamps.

"This, at least," thought he, "should satisfy Miss Vandeleur."

And, turning to his right along the boulevards, he entered the Cafe Americain and ordered some beer. It was both late and early for the majority of the frequenters of the establishment. Only two or three persons, all men, were dotted here and there at separate tables in the hall, and Francis was too much occupied by his own thoughts to observe their presence.

He drew the handkerchief from his pocket. The object wrapped in it proved to be a morocco case, clasped and ornamented in gilt, which opened by means of a spring and disclosed to the horrified young man a diamond of monstrous bigness and extraordinary brilliancy. The circumstance was so inexplicable, the value of the stone was plainly so enormous, that Francis sat staring into the open casket without movement, without conscious thought, like a man stricken with idiocy.

A hand was laid upon his shoulder lightly, but firmly, and a quiet voice, which yet had in it the ring of command, uttered these words in his ear:

"Close the casket and compose your face."

"Tell me at least that it is not with your consent," returned Francis. "Tell me that you have no wish to see the last of me."

"Indeed," replied she, "I have none. You seem to me both brave and honest."

She paused for a moment, with her hand upon the key, for the various bars and bolts were all undone, and there was nothing left but to open the lock.

"If I agree," she said, "will you promise to do as I tell you from point to point?"

"Can you ask?" replied Francis. "I would do so willingly on your bare word."

She turned the key and threw open the door.

"Be it so," said she. "You do not know what you ask, but be it so. Whatever you hear," she continued, "whatever happens, do not return to this house. Hurry fast until you reach the lighted and populous quarters of the city. Even there be on your guard. You are in a greater danger than you fancy. Promise me you will not so much as look at my keepsakes until you are in a place of safety."

"I promise," replied Francis.

She put something loosely wrapped in a handkerchief into the young man's hand, and at the same time, with more strength than he could have anticipated, she pushed him into the street.

"Now run!" she cried.

He heard the door close behind him and the noise of the bolts being replaced.

"My faith," said he, "since I have promised."

And he took to his heels down the lane that leads into the Rue Ravignat.

He was not fifty paces from the house with the green blinds when the most diabolical outcry suddenly arose out on the stillness of the night. Mechanically he stood still; another passenger followed his example. In the neighboring floors he saw people crowding to the windows. A configuration could not have produced more disturbance in this empty quarter. And yet it seemed to be all the work of single man, roaring between grief and rage, like a lioness robbed of her whelps, and Francis was surprised and alarmed to hear his own name shouted with English imprecations to the wind.

His first movement was to return to the house; his second, as he remembered Miss Vandeleur's advice, to continue his flight with greater expedition than before, and he was in the act of turning to put his thoughts in action when the dictator, bareheaded, bawling aloud, his white hair blowing about his head, shot past him like a ball out of the cannon's mouth and went careering down the street.

"That was a close shave," thought Francis to himself. "What will me and why he should be so disturbed I cannot think, but he is plainly not good company for the moment, and I cannot do better than follow Miss Vandeleur's advice."

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If in return for the price of a postal card (one cent) you receive a medicine free, that will relieve your suffering. It is only fair to believe that a continued use of the same medicine, for a reasonable length of time will surely cure you. Women who suffer from what is known as "female weakness" find, upon investigation, that their troubles are really diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder. To ascertain this, allow some urine to remain in a glass for twenty-four hours; if there is a sediment and smoky appearance; if you have pains in the back; if you are obliged to frequently urinate during the night, and if burning pains accompany its passage; you should seek at once Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, the most brilliant jewel in the world of medicine.

Druggists sell it in **New 50 Cent Size** and the regular \$1.00 size bottles.

Dr. David Kennedy's Hair Cream cures Old Scars, Skin and Headaches. **50c.**

Troopers Fighting Hungry

A FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY WAR STORY

January 15-22, 1864

[Copyright, 1903, by G. L. Kilmer.]

FIGHTING often turns on the question of bread, and if rations had been plenty in East Tennessee on both sides of the line in January, 1864, the Yankees and Johnnies would have been content to pass the winter as they began it, simply looking at each other. As it happened, both armies, the Confederates under General Longstreet and the Federals under General Foster (Burnside's former command), were cut off from their government supplies. The country was comparatively rich in farm products, but when 40,000 hungry soldiers and their mount and draft animals swooped down on the valleys of the Holston and French Broad a scramble for something to eat was inevitable.

After his vain attempt to capture Knoxville in November, 1863, Longstreet hovered about until all hope of rejoining the Confederates in Georgia was cut off. Late in December he crossed the Holston to a land literally flowing with milk and honey. Wheat and oats had been harvested and for the most part hidden away, but corn was still standing, pumpkins covered the ground, cattle, sheep and swine, poultry, vegetables and honey were found in abundance.

While enjoying the luxuries on every hand, the Confederates looked ahead and prepared for the long winter. There were hand looms in the country, and sometimes the soldiers were given a bolt of cloth by citizens in sympathy with their cause. If the owners of the cloth were not patriotic in that direction the stuff was taken anyway as a necessity of war. Longstreet's men belonged in Virginia and had been long from home on many weary tramps. They were nearly barefoot. It was the boast of the Yankee soldiers that they could do anything in emergencies. For once the Confederates displayed a versatility not looked for among the sons of gentleman planters. Soldiers in gray tanned the hides from beavers killed for food. They made shoe pegs and shoe lasts and turned out a hundred pairs of shoes a day for the covering of the feet of the most needy.

Naturally the Yankees didn't look easily on while the enemy from Virginia revelled in the fat of the land. In fact, they needed some of the good things themselves, being far away from

the San Jose Scale on Shrubs.

Those who fear the coming of San Jose scale among their fruit trees should bear in mind that this pest does not confine itself to fruit trees. Those who may have a collection of flowering shrubs on their grounds may find it on some of those bushes. Many shrubs belong to the same natural order as the greater number of fruits do, and these take the scale just as quickly. The Pyrus Japonica, or fire bush, as many call it because of its flame colored flowers, is the delight of the scale. On many private grounds where it had been used as an ornamental hedge, it has been necessary to root it out and burn it to get rid of the scale. Osage orange hedges have met the same fate. These two plants are but a small portion of those liable to become infested. Every shrub should be examined at stated times. The Russian olive, the bladder burst, the flowering almonds and many other nice shrubs have carried the pest. The scale can be controlled on fruit trees and on all bushes if spraying is not neglected.—Practical Farmer.

Farmers Then and Now.

It is difficult for a progressive farmer of the present day to realize how farmers of forty years ago could live when every farm operation was done by hand or by use of the crudest contrivances. Grain was cut with a cradle, hay with a scythe. Plowing was done with a metal pointed mold board stocked at home, and a tree fork and wooden pegs made the harrow. Grain was trodden out by horses or threshed on rail pens with flails. Then there were no many toothed cultivators, weeder or disk plows or harrows. Then an acre a day was good work in cultivation or preparation. Now we do much better work at the rate of five to ten acres per day. Now one man can do the work that formerly occupied five or more men the same number of hours. The inventive genius of man has been gradually eliminating every form of drudgery from farm life.—Exchange.

Potatoes and Apples Short.

With rot in the potato crop, scab on the apples and Jack Frost on the heels of the lazy corn crop, farmers have their troubles this year. We fear that the potato rot will be serious. The wet soil and "muggy" weather give just the right conditions for the rot to spread. If in the face of these troubles buyers try to get the apples for less than they are worth by spreading reports of "big crop" there will be lively times. Our reports show that the apple crop is short in sections where large supplies are usually provided. Do not give away your apples or be frightened into selling them at a low figure. The demand is greater than ever before, while the total supply is less than last year.—Rural New Yorker.

HINTS FOR FARMERS

Skill to Known Breeds.

The history of live stock breeding is largely a history of variation and improvement. New breeds have come forward from time to time in all kinds of live stock. As a rule these have been the result of some locality's selection of animals adapted to its needs and their constant improvement. Aside from the poultry industry, which has been enriched by a number of "made" breeds, the new breeds have not sprung from any man's fancy, but from many men's needs. They were first found useful by many, then bred with such skill and to such uniformity that they became entitled to breed distinction.

Every now and then we see men coming forward with some new idea in breeding, the product of which they attempt to establish as a separate breed. They are rarely successful. An individual fancy is not as a rule based on the broad foundation of usefulness to the many, which is an essential to popularity. New breeders are apt to be attracted by these so-called breeds and usually to their sorrow. They waste time and money on something for which no general demand exists after they have it, when they might be raising and selling animals whose breed recommends them to a certain extent.

There are now breeds enough to fulfill the needs of every land and climate and breeds that have a heritage of generations of selection for some purpose as assurance of excellence and uniformity. Better men handle with the breeders and improvers of these than to seek "some new thing" which is likely to show you more about the law of variation than anything else.—Farm and Ranch.

San Jose Scale on Shrubs.

Those who fear the coming of San Jose scale among their fruit trees should bear in mind that this pest does not confine itself to fruit trees. Those who may have a collection of flowering shrubs on their grounds may find it on some of those bushes. Many shrubs belong to the same natural order as the greater number of fruits do, and these take the scale just as quickly. The Pyrus Japonica, or fire bush, as many call it because of its flame colored flowers, is the delight of the scale. On many private grounds where it had been used as an ornamental hedge, it has been necessary to root it out and burn it to get rid of the scale. Osage orange hedges have met the same fate. These two plants are but a small portion of those liable to become infested. Every shrub should be examined at stated times. The Russian olive, the bladder burst, the flowering almonds and many other nice shrubs have carried the pest.

The scale can be controlled on fruit trees and on all bushes if spraying is not neglected.—Practical Farmer.

The Angry Tree.

Did you know that a tree can be angry? There is a kind of acacia in Nevada that not only is as "touchy" as the sensitive plant, but, as a gardener put it, "goes very mad."

It is about eight feet tall and is a very rapid grower. When the sun gets it is ready to go to sleep and shuts its leaves together and coils the ends of its twigs just like a pigtail. If, any one pulls that tail—well, the tree does not squeak, but it flutters and moves uneasily and seems to be deeply agitated.

If it is ever disturbed by a shock, such as transplanting, the leaves stand out in all directions and quiver violently. Strangest of all, they send out a pungent, nauseating odor that is most unpleasant.

A Game for Parlor or Lawn.

If this game is played upon a tennis court the net makes a good wall, or if played in the parlor a strip of muslin stretched across the folding doors or room will answer. Then select two captains, who in turn select their sides, each side taking a position on either side of the wall. Each captain has a soft ball, and at the count of one, two, three, they toss the ball over the wall, at the same time calling the name of the opposite player who is expected to catch it. If in the excitement the wrong one catches the ball he or she goes on the other side. The player who catches the ball hastily passes it again to his captain and the former rule is repeated until one side outnumbers the other to some great extent.

Skill to Necessary.

Here is a trick which will cause amusement to young and old:

Get two balls about the size of billiard balls. Chalk a circle three inches in diameter on the tablecloth and a line about two feet off. Place one ball in the center of the circle and balance a penny flat on the top of it.

The trick is to bowl from the line with the remaining ball and try to knock the penny out of the ring. Simple as it sounds, you will find that it takes a great deal of practice, for nice times out of ten it drops inside.

The only way to do it is to bowl very slowly, so that the ball knocks the other one very slightly, and the penny will roll out on top of the ball.

The Armchair's Sleeves.

Tommy's mother was having some furniture upholstered, and she sent him to the shop to see when it would be ready. "It's all done, except the sleeves to the big armchair," the little man explained upon his return.

Always in a Hurry.

I know a little maiden who is always in a hurry;

She races through her breakfast to be in time for school.

The scribbles at her desk in a hasty sort of hurry;

And comes home in a breathless whirl that fills the vestibule.

She hurries through her studying, she hurries through her sewing,

Like an engine at high pressure, as if leisure were a crime;

She's always in a scramble, no matter where she's going;

And yet—would you believe it?—she never is in time.

It seems a contradiction until you know the reason.

But I assure you, you think it simple, as I do, when I state

that she never has been known to begin a thing in season.

And she always is in a hurry because she starts too late.

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The Mercury.

Newport, R. I.

JOHN P. BANBORN, Editor and Manager.

Saturday, January 9, 1904.

There is still some sense left in the Democratic party. A rabid Southern Democratic paper says: "Some of the Democrats are talking of impeaching the President for the part he took in the Panama affair. As a Democratic newspaper, The News would urge the dropping of such nonsense. President Roosevelt has not laid himself liable to impeachment in that matter and it is silly to make such a charge."

This investigation into the Chicago horror has been begun and it is to be hoped that the coroner will place the blame where it belongs. Such disasters, while rare, really add to the safety of the public in other places, making the authorities more careful in their precautions to prevent calamities elsewhere. But the parties who were guilty of allowing the death of the hundreds of women and children should not be allowed to go unpunished.

According to some weather prophets the severity of the winter thus far would indicate that next summer will be very hot. That is exactly what the people of this vicinity want. The past two summers have been so cold and wet that the business at the sea-shore resorts has not been what it should have been and one season of hot dry weather is badly needed to make up for the deficiency. Of course Newport has not suffered very much from a lack of business but the smaller resorts in this vicinity have suffered considerably.

Our Democratic friends in this city play politics to win every time. The Republicans owing to division of sentiment on small and personal matters play to lose. Just now the Democrats have everything in sight as far as city offices are concerned. Faithful officials are turned out of office and their means of livelihood taken away owing to the dissatisfaction of certain members of the party with what they themselves had already agreed to in caucus. Such action is child's play and not worthy of men who are put up by the people to support the best interests of the city.

According to cable dispatches from Europe on Friday war seems to be inevitable. The little Japanese nation will engage in war with Russia, and although at first view the outcome would appear to be certain in favor of the stronger country, it is really by no means so sure as it appears. True, Russia is larger and more powerful, but she will wage a war far from her base of supplies, and to reach the scene she will have to pass through a country which may prove hostile to her. Great injury could be inflicted upon her troops and transports should China side with Japan as now seems possible. The war, if it comes, as now seems certain, will be a bitter one and it is by no means impossible that all the nations of Europe may be dragged in before the end comes.

General Assembly.

The General Assembly began its four months' labor on Tuesday when Gov. Garvin was inaugurated for the second time. The affair was very tame this year. No attempt was made to illustrate the ancient splendor of an election day at Newport. The announcement was made from the balcony to a vast wilderness of snow banks. The only living objects in sight were two boys and one snow shoveler. The play of politics began immediately in both Houses, but nothing serious occurred.

In the Senate Gen. Walter R. Stines of Providence and Warwick was selected as the Republican leader and in the House that honor devolved on Judge Harris of Smithfield. With a nearly three to one majority in the Senate and eight majority in the House the Democrats cannot hope to accomplish much this year. In the House the Republican end is upheld by such able debaters and parliamentarians as Judge Harris, ex-Speakers Holden and Allen, and in the Senate they have Stines, Chapman, Anthony, Ellis and a host of others to keep Senator Baldwin of Pawtucket in trim.

Mr. Brown promptly got in his bill to refer the Newport police commission to the people next November, while his party friends in Providence concluded that their police commission is all right if the Democratic Mayor could make the appointments.

In the drawing of seats in the House on Wednesday "Ta" Dodge of Block Island enlivened the somewhat tedious proceeding by choosing a seat on the Democratic side between the two Democratic leaders, Brown of Newport and Fitzgerald of Pawtucket.

The caucuses for State officers were held Friday afternoon when Sheriff Anthony and Clerk of the Courts Harvey were renominated for their respective positions. They will be elected in Grand Committee next Tuesday. In the assignment of caucuses in the Senate Standard of Portsmouth is chairman of Finance, Chapman of New Shoreham is on Judiciary, Lawton of Tiverton is Chair man of Corporations, and Chase of Middletown is on same committee.

Howard of Little Compton is on Elections, Chapman on Rules and Orders, Crosby of Newport is Chairman of Committee on Pardons and on Committee on Militia. Lawton is on Elections, Wards of Jamestown on Charities and Corrections, Stockdale is Chairman of Committee on Fisheries, and Chase and Howland are on same committee.

Looking Forward.

A leading financial review says, it is with a chastened spirit, coupled with some doubt, that the business community awaits the developments of 1904. Unsatisfactory conditions are sufficiently wide-spread to take away some of the buoyant feeling with which the advent of recently preceding years has been contemplated. Speculative losses have been more widely distributed than would be inferred from the characterization of the stamp of 1903 as a "rich man's panic." Efforts to revise cost of production and readjustments to meet changed demand and supply conditions have made good progress, notably in iron and steel. Some important lines, particularly cotton goods, are unsettled. Producers' ability to take lower prices, of course, depended upon the acceptance of decreased wages by employees. Expenditure by prosperous railroads and for great engineering enterprises, such as canal building, while helpful to demand for materials, may restrict supplies of money for ordinary business. The presidential campaign may also be unsettling, though not, as in previous years, a source of general disquiet, the currency system being no longer a political football. On the other side of the picture, the strength of the agricultural interest makes for confidence. Building operations bear a better appearance. Free exports of hand-made manufacture are to be expected, but as yet no evidence exists of over-production. Up to the middle of last the country had been traveling at a swift pace, but no marked signs of over-extension are visible. Moreover, the United States of today is far richer than it was five or even two years ago, and it certainly owes less. There are still some cloud shadows, but the improvement noted late in November is progressing, the business barometer is still rising, and the commercial world may expect a satisfactory business along lines of sufficient conservatism, governed, as the year advances, by crop and industrial developments of 1901.

Middleton.

SCHOOL DIRECTOR MARTIN HILL. On Thursday evening, December 31, the last meeting of School District No. 1, known as the Oliphant was held.

The legislative act providing for the abolishing of the corporate rights and powers of all the school districts in the State, took effect on January 1.

The meeting was chiefly for passing on the reports of district officers.

Last May a committee was appointed to paint and renovate the school-house.

This committee reported that they had put the school-house in good condition and had expended \$137.82 in doing so.

At the annual meeting in April last the trustees were found to be somewhat fatigued and there had been no active Treasurer for the year preceding.

The Treasurer reported at the last meeting that he had paid all outstanding claims against the school and refurnished its debt.

The amount of the present debt is \$900.00.

In 1882 a new school house was erected at a cost of about \$2500 all of which was paid excepting \$600, which as a debt has been gradually increasing from year to year until it is now brought up to \$500.

The reports of the Committee and of the Treasurer were received and ordered on file.

The latest organization as a district dates from 1845, when the school law providing for districts was first enacted.

From the first part of the eighteenth century up to 1845, an organization to provide for and conduct a school in the community was maintained, and what records yet remain show a more direct and personal interest in school matters than has been manifested in recent years when schools have been maintained solely by town and state.

THE RECENT SNOW STORM.—It

seems to be generally admitted that the snow storm of last Saturday and Sunday has completely disrupted the idea that the climate of New England was changing and that we should have no more of those old fashioned winters with protracted cold and smothering snow storms. During the unusually mild weather of last March, when for many consecutive nights there was no frost, some of the weather prophets informed us that the moderating influence of the Gulf stream was bearing so directly upon us that it would be difficult to harvest any more ice on Rhode Island. The continued cold weather since November 25, 1903, and the violent storms of wind, rain and snow following at frequent intervals quite sensibly admonish us that we still live in the same New England that our fathers did and that there is no material change in the climate. Not for a long while have snow drifts been higher or the temperature lower, than during the past ten days.

LITERARY MEETING ANNOUNCED.—

Owing to the inclemency of the weather from cold and snow there was no quorum at the annual meeting of the Middletown Free Library Association notified to be held last Monday evening.

In consequence of this fact the meeting was adjourned to be held next Monday evening at seven o'clock in the new library building.

Middletown was visited Sunday by a

most blinding blizzard, burying it beneath the snow and completely shutting it off from all outward communication for the most part of the day. The roads, for the most part, were filled from wall to wall with snow and the cold and wind were intense. Those who reached the city Monday did so only by roundabout, being obliged to circle round through lots, over walls and through fences. Those who worked at clearing the roads, suffered intensely from the biting cold, many becoming frost bitten. It is considered to have been the worst storm since the November blizzard of '88.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Clarence Peckham and Mr. Arnold Smith expect to leave for Florida this month, Mr. and Mrs. Peckham for a month and Mr. Smith for three months.

For the first time in many years

there were no services held at the Berkley Memorial Chapel, Sunday, it being impossible to reach the church owing to the heavy drifts. The services were to have been in charge of the Rev.

Edward Atkinson, who came on Saturday from Boston, the Rev. Arthur N.

Pearce being away on a short vacation.

Wm. E. Brightman has rented for H.

F. Rooney his cottage on Calvert street to H. H. Bradley.

City Government Inaugurated.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE.)

fire department, to advertise for persons for furnishing force for the department and to contract for the same, and authorizing the committee on public property to obtain proposals for fuel for the use of the City Hall and the overseers of the poor, and to contract for the same.

The committee on printing was authorized to obtain proposals and contract for the printing of 300 copies of the city manual, the usual number to be bound in leather with loops.

A resolution was passed authorizing the city treasurer to pay to the park commissioners the sum of \$200 from the income of the Jewish Potowmik fund and cemetery fund, for the care of the Jewish cemetery, and the balance of the income in equal monthly installments to the minister of the Jewish synagogue.

A resolution directing the city treasurer to pay the minister of the Jewish synagogue the sum of \$100 monthly from the income of the Jewish Potowmik fund and cemetery fund, and the payment of Jacob M. Seidel, minister of the synagogue, asking that he be paid \$75 for superintending certain work at the synagogue in June and July last, were referred to the Finance committee.

Attack on the President.

No attack upon a President of the United States by a political opponent, save an exchange, has in recent years equalled in virulence that of Senator Hill in his speech Monday night attacking President Roosevelt. Everything that the President ever did, his books, his civilian and military record, and his policies as President, came under censure in the severity of which oversteps the bounds of allowable political utterance. His Senator Hill practically assailed the President's patriotism, something that no other of his critics, inside or outside of his party, has ever done. He decries the President's Panama policy as a contemptible machination unworthy of the head of a great nation, a political scheme to force prematurely his nomination for the Presidency. He declares that "the business interests of the country do not feel safe under existing conditions" in which they are "subject to the freaks of a reckless executive."

That politics makes strange bedfellows is again illustrated by the fact that ex-Senator Hill and the Sun now occupy the same seat, so far as their attitude toward the Roosevelt administration is concerned. For instance, the Sun said a few ago that if the voters elect Roosevelt to another term they will have no reason to complain if during the next four years they witness such violent perturbations of the money market resulting in dislocation of industrial conditions as were experienced in the outcome of the attack against the Northern Securities company.

But who have constituted either ex-Senator Hill or the Sun as the representatives or interpreters of business opinion? Think of Hill, who in 1902 was responsible for that plank in the Democratic state platform in favor of government ownership of the railways, posing now as the representative of business interests against President Roosevelt! Think of the Sun posing as the representative of the great mass of independent and liberty loving business men of the country!

The fact is the Democratic party, and its secret Republican allies, in the effort to defeat Roosevelt are hard put to find a "safe" candidate and a "safe" platform. They might advertise: We take the liberty of suggesting the following as probably a taking "safe," and suggest that it be inserted simultaneously in the Sun, the Commoner, and the American-Journal:

WANTED.

A candidate who voted for Ryan, but who is in favor of the gold standard; who believes in free trade, but who will not disturb the tariff; who will get the votes of western populists and the money of Wall street speculators.

He must be a man who has never done anything or said anything calculated to disturb any "Interest." He must be a man warranted "safe" and one whom high finance "can do business."

Also wanted, a platform on which this candidate may stand. Any political carpenter able to construct a platform broad enough to enable Grover Cleveland and W. J. Bryan to stand upon it at the same time will be liberally rewarded. Apply by letter to Tammany Hall. Highest Wall street references absolutely indispensable.

The President's Message.

The President's message on the Panama matter has cleared things very materially this week. He shows in a clear and convincing manner that this government had nothing to do with the rebellion on the Isthmus, and that in recognizing the independence of Panama he did only what he had ample precedents for. Great Britain as well as the other nations of Europe have recognized the new republic. At Paris the vote at the annual meeting of the Panama Canal Company was overwhelmingly against the opposition to the United States. There seems to be little doubt now as to the prospects of the treaty in the United States Senate. If the Democrats were to vote solidly against it, it would be defeated, but according to the present outlook there will be enough Democratic votes cast with those of the Republicans to insure ratification. This outcome has been brought about by the disclosure of the strength of southern sentiment in favor of an isthmian canal. The people of that section want an inter-oceanic canal, and the present situation gives them the promise of a speedy completion of such an undertaking.

For the first time in many years

there were no services held at the Berkley Memorial Chapel, Sunday, it being impossible to reach the church owing to the heavy drifts. The services were to have been in charge of the Rev.

Edward Atkinson, who came on Saturday from Boston, the Rev. Arthur N.

Pearce being away on a short vacation.

Wm. E. Brightman has rented for H.

F. Rooney his cottage on Calvert street to H. H. Bradley.

Newspaper Matters.

The Social Bureau of the National Capital is to pull along—Antislavery—Anti-imperialists are making a struggle for existence and are talking of General Votes for the Presidency—Notes.

(From Our Home Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON D. C., Jan. 2, 1904.

With all the popularity and open-handed hospitality for which President Roosevelt is justly celebrated, the social season in Washington was inaugurated at the White House on New Year's day, with as large and as brilliant a reception as has ever been seen within its walls.

All the officials of the government, the thousand invited to pay their respects to the first gentleman of the land, who received each one graciously. Even the weather faulted a little, with the mercury marching to degrees, thus ignoring the official prediction of "no snow." The wind and temperature turned at the west off the Atlantic.

A resolution directing the city treasurer to pay the minister of the Jewish synagogue the sum of \$100 monthly from the income of the Jewish Potowmik fund and cemetery fund, for the care of the Jewish cemetery, and the balance of the income in equal monthly installments to the minister of the Jewish synagogue.

A resolution directing the city treasurer to pay the park commissioners the sum of \$200 from the income of the Jewish Potowmik fund and cemetery fund, and the payment of Jacob M. Seidel, minister of the synagogue, asking that he be paid \$75 for superintending certain work at the synagogue in June and July last, were referred to the Finance committee.

The attack on the President.

No attack upon a President of the United States by a political opponent, save an exchange, has in recent years equalled in virulence that of Senator Hill in his speech Monday night attacking President Roosevelt. Everything that the President ever did, his books, his civilian and military record, and his policies as President, came under censure in the severity of which oversteps the bounds of allowable political utterance.

The President's speech was the most virulent and most venomous ever delivered by a chief executive in the history of the country.

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NO INSTRUCTIONS

Iroquois Employee Did Not Know How to Fight Fire

ELEVEN EXITS BLOCKED

Bars and Bolts Prevented Passengers from Escaping--Terrible Condition of Atlanta Stevedored at Meeting

Chicago, Jan. 7.—By their own admission given before Amos Fulkerson, who is conducting the fire department investigation into the Hoagland theatre horror, the proprietors of the theatre showed that a worse condition of affairs existed than had heretofore been thought possible.

W. J. Davis, H. J. Powers and T. J. Noonan, active managers of the Iroquois theatre, were examined by Fulkerson. All of them pleaded ignorance of any precautions taken to prevent loss of life by fire at their theatre.

They admitted failure to instruct employees in fighting fire and failure even to provide suitable appliances for use against flames. Their statements were corroborated by the testimony of 20 employees of the theatre, none of whom had ever been told his duty in case of fire.

Noonan, who is the working manager of the theatre under direction of Davis and Powers, admitted that 11 of the theatre exits were locked and bolted. Two of these exits, leading to the front of the theatre, on the ground floor, were locked; three additional exits on the north side of the ground floor were bolted; three exits on the north side of the theatre from the first balcony were bolted and three exits on the north side of the second balcony were bolted.

The greatest losses of life from the fire was in the first and second balconies, where hundreds of people were suffocated through inability to get out or were trampled to death while trying to do so. Had these three exits in each balcony been available, according to Inspector Fulkerson, the loss of life might have been greatly diminished.

Noonan declared that no person had been named by the theatre management to superintend the operation of the ventilators of the theatre in case of fire, and that in consequence the flames had been permitted to sweep the place instead of seeking a natural outlet through the stage. It was said by Noonan that G. E. Dusenberry, the head usher, Archibald Bernard, elder electrician, and the theatre engineer knew how to operate the ventilators.

It was proven by the evidence of these men, however, that two of them never went upon the stage and that the other had never been told to assume charge of the ventilators in case of fire. Dusenberry declared that his duty as usher kept him in the front of the house. The engineer was always below the stage, attending to his engine, and Bernard, the only one of the three knowing how to operate the ventilators, who was ever upon the stage during a performance, testified that he had never been told to assume charge of them.

From figures obtained from Noonan it became evident that about one in three of the people who attended the matinee lost their lives, the percentage being a trifle over 35 percent. The theatre seated 1,606 people and in addition to these 230 had been admitted after all seats were sold, making a total of 1,842 people in the theatre, of whom 501 were killed.

Manager Noonan declared that the two balconies, including waiters and people standing, held 880 persons. Only three persons were killed on the first floor. This would make, according to Noonan's statement, 558 deaths out of 880 people in the two balconies.

Christians' Lives in Danger

Salonica, Jan. 8.—An order has been received from Constantinople to hold the third army corps in readiness. There is great military activity in Seres. Troops are leaving Mountia for Uskub. A massacre of Christians at Uskub is expected in the event of the departure of Hilmi Pacha, the inspector general of the sultan's reform movement.

Railroad Wreck in Vermont

Bolton, Vt., Jan. 4.—An express train bound from Montreal to Boston ran into a freight train which was making for a siding here and Engineer Hollard, of the through train, jumped from his locomotive and was badly injured. The locomotive of the passenger train and several freight cars were wrecked.

Mascagni Again in Hot Water

Rome, Jan. 8.—A court at Pesaro passed a sentence exiling Signor Mascagni from the apartment occupied by him at the Rossini lycum, which he refused to abandon, although removed from the directorship of the lycum before going to the United States.

Ten Years and \$5000 Fine

Helena, Mont., Jan. 5.—Isaac Gravelle, convicted of sending threatening letters to the Northern Pacific Railway company, was sentenced to 10 years in the penitentiary and to pay a fine of \$500. Gravelle will now be tried for burglary.

Mrs Moffat Not Guilty

Bennington, Vt., Jan. 5.—The jury in the case of Mrs. Alice Moffat, charged with attempting to poison her husband, Philander Moffat, reported a verdict of not guilty. The woman was released.

He Found the Leak

South Hadley, Mass., Jan. 8.—While endeavoring to inspect a gas generator at the works of the South Hadley Gas company with the aid of a lighted match, Clarence T. Snow had the top of his head blown off. Snow's body was blown some distance, and the top of his head taken off by a flying piece of iron.

WAS WHITE HOUSE PET

Death of Ruth, Eldest Child of Former President Cleveland

Princeton, N. J., Jan. 8.—After a few days' illness, which began with an attack of pleurisy, and developed suddenly into diphtheria, former President Cleveland's oldest daughter, Ruth, died suddenly. Dr. Bryant, who has for many years been the family physician of the Cleveland's, was summoned from New York, but did not arrive until after Mrs. Cleveland's death. Mrs. Cleveland is prostrated at the death of her daughter.

Ruth Cleveland was born on Oct. 8, 1890, in her father's residence at New York after Mr. Cleveland had served his last term as president. She was named after Mrs. Cleveland's grandmother, and as "Baby Ruth" was a great favorite in Washington society during her father's second term in the White House.

Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland have four remaining children, Esther, who was born in the White House in 1893; Marion, born at Gray Gables, Buzzards Bay, in 1895; Ethel P., born at Princeton in 1897, and Francis Grover, born at Gray Gables in 1899.

It is now understood that Ruth's illness prevented Mr. Cleveland's attendance at the dinner to Mayor McClellan in New York on Jan. 4.

Looking For Perry Heath

Balt Lake City, Jan. 7.—The Denver News says government inspectors have been in the city for two weeks in an endeavor to substantiate former First Assistant Post master General Perry B. Heath, but have not yet succeeded in securing the papers. It is said that the papers have been placed in the hands of a United States marshal. Heath's presence, it is stated, is required in the east in connection with phases of the post office investigation.

Disastrous Fire in Iowa Capitol

Den Moines, Jan. 5.—Fire gutted the northwest wing of the Iowa capitol, causing a loss of \$900,000. The chairman of the house of representatives is in a charred mass of debris. The origin of the fire is unknown, and Governor Cummins will order an investigation.

The capitol presents a scene of desolation. The building, which cost \$1,000,000, was supposed to be fireproof, but the use of several false ceilings furnished material for the flames.

Driggs Is Convicted

New York, Jan. 5.—After deliberating six minutes a jury found former Congressman Driggs guilty of accepting money to procure a contract between a private company and the government while serving as a member of Congress. The jury recommended mercy. In response, Judge Thomas said that as Driggs undoubtedly submitted the statute unwillingly, he believed he was only guilty in a technical sense.

Killed Woman He Loved

Boston, Jan. 6.—Disappointed because the woman with whom he was in love had decided not to encourage his attentions any further, Ray C. Johnson of Burlington, Vt., aged 21, was arrested early this morning in self-confessed murderer. In a fit of anger Johnson fired four shots from a .32 calibre revolver at Miss Sadie Peters, a waitress, causing her instant death. Johnson made no attempt to escape.

Odeil to Act For Roosevelt

New York, Jan. 8.—The World says: As a result of the recent conference between President Roosevelt, Governor Odell and Senator Platt, the World can announce that Governor Odell will be in command of the Roosevelt campaign for re-election in New York state this year. The plan has the sanction of both the president and Senator Platt and the governor has consented to accept the responsibility.

Hub Arrests For a Year

Boston, Jan. 5.—The annual report of the Boston police commission shows that the total number of arrests in Boston during the year was 43,833, against 24,732 last year, an increase of 830. The largest increase noted in the list is for forgery and offenses against the currency, where the increase is given as 20 percent. The arrests for drunkenness averaged 70 a day during the year.

A "Doctor" of Clothing

Boston, Jan. 6.—The gentleman appearing "Dr. Edward Russell," who was arrested while trying to pass a worthless check on a milliner, was in the Brookline court charged with two counts of obtaining money under false pretenses. He was fined \$25 on each count. It has been ascertained that the alleged doctor is a tailor by trade. He was taken to Dedham jail.

Marine Insurance Advanced

San Francisco, Jan. 8.—A leading insurance broker says that prominent insurance companies have received cablegrams stating that war is inevitable, and in consequence the war risks on immediate sailings have been advanced to 4 percent and on sailings during the latter part of this month to 10 percent.

Preacher Suspended For a Year

St. Louis, Jan. 7.—The action of the Central Methodist Episcopal conference in suspending Rev. J. D. Hammond for one year because of his mismanagement of church funds has been adjudged proper by the judicial committee of appeals of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Krobeck Gets Life Sentence

Dedham, Mass., Jan. 5.—Judge Aiken sentenced Konstant Krobeck, convicted of murder in the second degree in causing the death of Fred A. Peterson, to life imprisonment in the state prison. A motion for a new trial was denied by the court.

Found Frozen In Schoolhouse

Westerly, R. I., Jan. 7.—The body of Thomas Smith, 52 years old, who has been missing from Arendale for some days, was found in a schoolhouse at Toff's Hill frozen stiff. The school has not been occupied for some time, and it is thought that Smith sought refuge there from the storm on Saturday and succumbed to the cold.

ONLY ONE ISSUE

President Sends Special Message to Congress

"A CANAL OR NO CANAL"

United States In No Way Involved in or Sponsored Latin American Uprising--Colombian Proposals Would Have Necessary Interference by France

Washington, Jan. 4.—President Roosevelt's special message on the Panama question was sent to congress today for its information. Recognition of the new republic, says the president, is an accomplished fact which, especially after the action of the chief nations of the world in following our lead, cannot be undone. The constitution of the canal has been provided for in a treaty which complied with the Spooner act of 1902, and the question of whether the canal shall be built in accordance with the law and the wish and expectation of the world is declared to be the only duty which congress has before it for decision.

The message contains a very full account of the events leading to the revolution of Nov. 2 on the isthmus. Citation of orders to our naval and consular officials, together with quotations from newspapers in this country, show that the influence of the revolution and its exciting causes were "notorious" all over the world. The president adds to the abundant proofs an account of the official sources of his information, and declares that the administration in no way connived at or sponsored the uprising.

A full account of the revolution shows that the United States forces merely followed the precedents of more than a half century in preventing warfare and violence along the trans-Isthmian traffic line. In a review of already familiar facts relating to the Spooner act and the terms of the Hay-Harman treaty, the president declares that the proposals of the Bogota senate to postpone action until the concession to the French canal company could be invalidated and its individual works confiscated, pointed unfortunately to new outrages which would have necessitated forcible interference on the part of France. To such a crisis, he notes, we should have been saved by the treaty of 1840, showing that it was entered into spite of the sentiment of the nation against "entangling foreign alliances," because the construction of the canal was deemed a necessity in the interest of the United States, even more pressing than was the advantage it would work to the commerce of the world in general.

Showing from precedents, which are not neutrality provision of the treaty of 1840 runs with the territory of the canal zone, the president declares that the world expects us to construct the canal and consider its trustee of the canal zone for the benefit of the world in general. He points out the fact that Great Britain, in giving up the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, sacrificed important advantages to free the hands of the United States for the prosecution of the war. He adds, significantly, the resolution adopted Jan. 2, 1892, at the City of Mexico by the second Pan-American congress, declaring the building of the canal by the United States to be a "work of civilization." This resolution was signed on behalf of Colombia by General Reyes, the new president and envoy of Colombia at Washington.

The president explicitly deems any question of pronouncing revolution as a "matter of right," but argues that an individual case of Panama is defensible on the highest grounds of national and international obligation and good faith. As to the ratification of the new canal treaty, the president pointedly notes that even if that treaty is rejected the provisions of the treaty of 1840 still bind us to protect the neutrality of the canal zone.

Bullets For Stepfather

New Haven, Jan. 4.—James MacKey is suffering from bullet wounds, possibly fatal, inflicted by his stepson, William F. McCarthy, aged 21. McCarthy says that he fired the shots because his stepfather had abused his mother and threatened to take her life. MacKey was shot three times.

Dewey Not Badly Damaged

Boston, Jan. 5.—A telegram received by the United States fruit company announces the safe arrival at Port Antonio, Jam., of the steamer Admiral Dewey, which collided with, and sank, the steamer Klawo outside Boston light last Saturday. The damage to the Dewey was trifling.

Gas Pipe Leaked

Providence, Jan. 4.—John Meadows was found dead and John Meadows unconscious in a stable here. The men were employed in the stable and had gone to sleep in the office. Gas escaped from a tube used to connect the gas jet with a gas heater. Meadows is in a critical condition.

Razor Wound Caused Death

Providence, Jan. 4.—Coroner Lincoln finds that the death of Mrs. Adeline McElroy was caused by a single pistol bullet developing from a wound in her throat which, he states, was made with a razor by Patrick Fitzgerald. Fitzgerald's case will come up for trial on Jan. 8.

Bank President to Retire

Fitchburg, Mass., Jan. 8.—Hiram A. Smith, 59 years old, who has been missing from Arendale for some days, was found in a schoolhouse at Toff's Hill frozen stiff. The school has not been occupied for some time, and it is thought that Smith sought refuge there from the storm on Saturday and succumbed to the cold.

CHAFES AT DELAY

Japanese Public Sentiment Is For War With Russia

LATTER'S REPLY AT HAND

Said to Have Practically Removed All Hope of Peaceful Settlement--Japanese Minister at Paris Wants Our Aid

Tokyo, Jan. 8.—The attitude of Japan toward the response of Russia is still undefined. Premier Katsura, the minister of foreign affairs, the minister of war, the minister of finance and the minister of naval affairs, held a council last evening. It was decided that the cabinet confere with the older states before deciding on a course of procedure.

It is manifest that Iwakura's proposals are unsatisfactory. It is believed that Tokyo will make concessions in one direction and impose new conditions in another. The Japanese nation is deeply stirred. Public sentiment favors the abandonment of negotiations, believing them to be useless, and urges a resort to arms.

By Way of London

London, Jan. 8.—The Daily Mail's Tokyo correspondent says: "Governor Taft of the Philippines had a secret conference with the Marquis Ito at the United States consulate in Yokohama. I understand that Governor Taft assured the marquis that the United States will observe friendly neutrality towards Japan in the event of war, and that if necessary it would grant the use of American ports in the far east to the Japanese fleet."

The Daily Mail's Tokyo correspondent also learns that Iwakura has made new demands which it will be impossible for Japan to entertain. The correspondent says that all the powers are sending troops to Corea and that the British blockade has been extended.

The Daily Mail's Yokohama correspondent says that Iwakura practically removed all hope of a peaceful settlement.

Looking Toward United States

Paris, Jan. 8.—The Japanese ambassador says that he has received nothing from Tokyo indicating the view of his government upon the Russo-Japanese communication. He added:

"The attitude of the United States will much affect me. She has negotiated a treaty with China for the opening of three ports in Manchuria to the commerce of the world. These ports have been occupied by Russia and thus her friendly rights have been violated. Japan is not guided by selfish motives, but is acting in the interest of all nations. I hope the United States will clearly understand our position and will favor us with their support."

The Chinese legation claims to be without information in regard to the attitude of China in the event of war. It was said that at the outset it was certain that neutrality would be proclaimed, but in case of Japanese victory, it would not surprise the legation if the Chinese should throw in their lot with Japan. This would seriously embarrass Russia, because of the danger of the interruption of the Russian communications.

The Chinese diplomats strongly deplore war, for the reason that whether Russia or Japan is the victor they fear a final separation of territory.

The action of the United States in sending troops to Seoul is regarded here as being a "significant indication of the trend of its sympathies" and it is known to be gratifying to Japan, because it establishes a precedent which the Japanese can follow, if necessary, in invoking a strong force on the peninsula.

Reyes Will Accept Presidency

Washington, Jan. 6.—Although he declared that under no circumstances would he be a candidate for the presidency of Colombia, General Reyes does not feel that he can decline to serve, now that he has been selected. The general's preferences are for the army, but now that he has been chosen he will accept the candidacy. The selection is thought to be equivalent to an election.

Boy Killed His Playmate

Manchester, N. H., Jan. 4.—A search for Raymond P. Whitehead, 3 years old, who has been missing from his home in this city, ended in the discovery of the boy's body behind a stone wall near his home and subsequently Silas Foster, aged 6, confessed that he shot young Whitehead accidentally on Thursday while target shooting. The police are investigating.

Launching Presidential Booms

New York, Jan. 5.—Prominent leaders in the Democratic party exchanged compliments and cour

The Isthmus.

Since first the two continents arose,
Hear the dark-faced people, did this
chain
Of steel mock at the ocean's formid strength,
And angry tide beat on its shores in vain.
Then the grey Queen of Europe mustered
hosts
And bade them cut the bar, and pour her
gold.
Into the hope the Isthmus kept their bones,
Their quick death bleeded with the Isthmus
blood.
And the Old World said drearily: "Let her
We were not human and the earth is strong,
Driven wide down through the South-
ern seas—
We must endure what has endured so long!"

Then in the beauty of her lawless youth,
Colombia cried: "The sons whom I have
brought at
Grasp at the throat of Fortune, and shall win
Where other men lie impotent or dead,
towardly the golden emporium pass through,
For from the jagged capes with perils
frayable;
And I shall watch the wondering nations
turn
With eyes on this great work by my sons
wrought."

Oh mighty! I saw it! It is fitted;
Snapped was the barrier, the great flood
set free,
Wave leaped exultantly to wave and marked
A glorious sunrise for Eternity!

—Clinton Dangereill, in *Century Magazine*.

The Past and Future.

The year now drawing to a close, says a prominent financial paper, is notable in a scientific sense by reason of the further development of those most recent discoveries, wireless telegraphy and radium. Politically it is notable by reason of the proposed change in the fiscal policy of England, Mr. Chamberlain having openly advocated an abandonment of the free trade policy which has prevailed in Great Britain since the days of Cobden, his proposals having been partially endorsed by Sir. Balfour, the premier. It is not able also for the revolution in Panama the prompt recognition of the new government established there, and the negotiation of a treaty for the completion of the Panama Canal upon terms which give the United States sovereign powers over a wide strip of territory through which the canal will run. As the year ends, it is made notable by further moves upon the chessboard of international politics in the far east, with Russia and Japan confronting each other in armed array, preparing for war though still striving to reach a settlement by means of diplomacy.

Financially the year is notable because it has marked the end of the great period of business expansion in this country which set in after the defeat of Bryan in 1896. The year has indeed presented many features that are without precedent in the financial history of the country. The collapse in the stock market is true come with due regularity in accordance with the laws of cycles in business. A reaction always occurs to this country at least once in ten years, and this was the year for a reaction, and it came to time. But the reaction was different in many essential features from any that preceded it. The fall in prices of stocks was greater than in any other year in the history of the country, the depreciation in the market value of securities aggregating more than the entire cost of the Civil war. Nevertheless, this depreciation, immense as it was, caused no national disaster, and its effect upon general business has been very moderate and chiefly felt in the eastern and middle states. Certain sections of the country, notably the west and south, have enjoyed marked prosperity by reason of the fruitfulness of their agriculture and the high prices which have prevailed for cotton and wheat.

The year has presented this remarkable phenomenon: that the country has grown richer by many millions of dollars at the very time when, measured by the prices of the securities of its leading corporations it seems to be growing poorer. While it is noticeable that the prices of securities have declined, the prices of cotton and wheat have risen to high figures, the former, indeed, touching a point not reached before in a century. There has been a wipping out of paper fortunes and book profits. There has been a notable liquidation by rich men, leading to still more notable diffusion of the ownership of securities among capitalists of moderate means. There has been an exposure of promoting methods which will lead in the future to a much-needed reform and a more healthy condition of affairs.

The year began with fear and trembling as to the ability of the money market to finance the year's requirements, and with predictions of panic whispered from ear to ear. It ends with panic averted, with the requirements of the year promptly met and with the money market returning to a normal condition.

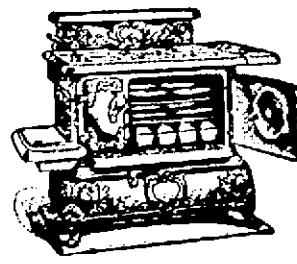
The year began with the country in debt to Europe to an amount estimated by some as high as \$500,000,000. It ends with that indebtedness practically paid off, with Europe obliged to send us upwards of \$25,000,000 gold in payment for her purchases of cotton and other American products, and with large credits established abroad which can be availed of in meeting the monetary requirements of the coming year, notably those of the railroads and of the government in paying for the Panama canal.

The year began with a feeling of apprehension prevailing throughout business circles. It ends with an increased confidence in the strength of the country.

It is natural to take a rosy view of things at the beginning of a new year. There is danger of exaggerating somewhat the importance of the achievements of the closing twelve months, but there can be no doubt whatever that the statement we have made as to the results of 1893 is moderate and true. It does not touch upon the special problems which confront the country in 1894. Some of these are serious enough. There is no doubt whatever, that there is to be, indeed there has already set in, a moderate reduction in the volume of trade, and the problem which every business man must meet, is that of maintaining his business, not to create an over-production of his goods. The labor problem is still with us and in certain of its features is unquestionably serious. The year 1894 will be that of a Presidential election, in which the issues discussed will be those which vitally concern the welfare of business in all its branches. We are undoubtedly in an era of social unrest, with problems of the relations of capital and labor, of the regulation of the corporations, and of political reform, which may take years to solve. But the year 1893 has been an impressive object lesson of the unwisdom of apprehension. It has been a year of continued fear of something going to happen in the nature of a calamity, and at the same time, without any thing calamitous happening.

The constant duty of every man to his fellow is to ascertain his own power and special gifts and strengthen them for the help of others.—Ruskin.

There's One Range That's Always Good

Glenwood
"Makes Cooking Easy."

Walsh Bros. Newport

In a Kernel of Corn.

Jellies, are both derived from starch by an elaborate chemical and refining treatment.

All these products are made by chemized reactions, first carefully selected on a small scale in such theoretical laboratories as that of the Institute and then applied on a large one in big manufacturing plants. Glucose sugar, so called from its general resemblance to the sugar sometimes found on the exterior of dried grapes, is an ideal fermenting sugar and is therefore much used in the manufacture of sparkling wines, the gases which it gives off during fermentation producing the necessary sparkle better than any other agent. And corn is largely used in the production of malt food and liquors, which owe their valuable properties to maltose, or malt sugar, derived by chemical transformation from the starch in grain.

Speaker Cannon.

Speaker Cannon is the "David Hunter" of the American House of Representatives. He knows the foibles and the weaknesses of human nature. He is "up to" the tricks of all the legislative horse-traders and appropriators and log-rollers. He watches everybody else and is a thorough master of himself. All that goes on about him is a game which he very well understands at every turn and play, but he doesn't preen or moralize about it, or imagine himself so much better than any one else. It amuses him, and he likes to see the wheels go round, but you may be sure he takes good care they do not go too fast or too slow. To act as a sort of a governor upon the big, unwieldy machine of the house of representatives is nothing new for "Uncle Joe." That has been his role for, let me say, many years.

Up to now, "Uncle Joe's" chief service to the house, to his party, and to the country has been as a "watch-dog of the treasury." As a chairman of the great committee on appropriations through a number of congresses, billions and billions of expenditures have passed under his alert eye.

How much his watchfulness and his firmness have served to the government no one will ever know; but if he were to be paid a commission of 1 percent. on the total he would be able to endow a big university. He has not kept a "cheese-paper." He has never made faces and growled whenever a penny was added to the budget, at some other "watch-dog" have done. He has always realized that this is a great and growing country,—that it is "a billion-dollar country"—and he has been willing to meet that expansion and that need with practical business sense.

But he has stood like a rock against waste and extravagance, and foolish schemes. For years, the common understanding in congress, in the executive departments, and in all the circles which revolve satellite-like about the appropriation processes of the house of representatives, has constituted a silent tribute to "Uncle Joe." New schemes have been put in or withheld from estimates according as it was thought they might or might not be able to pass muster with the chairman of the appropriations committee.

"That looks all right, and you ought to get it in appropriation bill, but Uncle Joe will never stand for it," is a common remark.—Review of Reviews.

One Brave Man.

A battalion of volunteer infantry was drilling in a field when a regiment of cavalry rode by. The colonel of the cavalry halted his men to watch the volunteers, and, getting into conversation with the colonel of the latter, he criticised their drill, unfavorably, especially their want of steadiness. The volunteer colonel was a fierce fellow and he cried hotly, "My men are as steady as any regiment of regulars."

"I do not think so," retorted the cavalryman, "and if you'll draw your men in order to receive cavalry I'll prove it."

The challenge was accepted, and the cavalrymen charged down upon the citizen soldiers, who waited them in the usual way. Now, regular cavalry can charge to within a few feet or even inches of infantry at full gallop and then at the word of command pull up short. The volunteers, however, lost their nerve when they saw the huge horses thundering down upon them and showing no sign of stopping when a few yards off. They fled, all but one man, who remained on his knee, with bayonet leveled.

His colonel, enraged at the others' flight, approached the hero, and, tapping him on the back, cried: "You are the only brave man in the regiment. You scouted to run!"

"Yes, sir," gasped the hero. "I had my foot stuck in a hole, or I shouldn't have waited.—Spare Moments.

No Labor Party in Heaven.

A missionary in China was endeavoring to convert one of the natives. "Suppose me Christian, me go to heaven?"

"Yes," replied the missionary.

"All right," retorted the heathen, "what for you no let. Come with me, into Australia when you let him into heaven?"

"Ah," said the missionary with fervor, "there's no labor party to heaven!"

The American Federationist.

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Commerce and Industries of Colombia and Panama.

The commerce of Panama amounts to about \$2,000,000 per month. Its population is about 400,000, and its area to 51,571 square miles, or nearly equal to that of the state of Indiana. These figures are compiled by the Bureau of Statistics. The statistics of popular trade are based upon latest official estimates, which shows the population in 1891 was listed upon the census of 1871; while the figures of area are from accepted geographical authorities and are those of the area of the "Department of Panama" of the Colombian republic. The principal ports are Panama, on the Pacific coast, and Colon, on the Atlantic side, and these ports are visited annually by more than 1,000 vessels, which land over 1,000,000 tons of merchandise and nearly 100,000 passengers, chiefly for transit over the Panama Railway, forty-seven miles in length, connecting the Pacific port of Panama with the Atlantic port of Colon.

Colon, or Antipolo, as it is sometimes called, has a population of about 8,000 persons. The population is composed of various elements—Spanish, Indian, negro and a limited number of persons from the European countries and the United States, especially those engaged in commerce and transportation and the operation of the Panama Railway. A considerable number of the population is composed of persons brought to the Isthmus as laborers for the construction of the canal and of their descendants. Since the abolition of slavery in Jamaica a considerable number of blacks and mulattoes have settled on the Isthmus as all dealers and farmers, and in some villages on the Atlantic side they are said to be in the majority; as a result the English language is much in use, especially on the Atlantic side.

Colon shares with Panama the interest in every movement—industrial and otherwise—affecting the Isthmus of Panama. Its position on the Gulf of Mexico, in the first place, and its location as one of the terminals of the Isthmian canal give it particular importance at the time. The year 1892-3 was one of uncertainty and doubt. If peace prevails there can be no question of the city's development of the canal. Should the canal be cut, Colon will enter upon a career of prosperity hitherto unimagined by any of the gulf cities, certainly by none on or near the Isthmus.

The imports at the port of Colon during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903, as shown by the report of the United States consul, amounted to \$63,881, of which \$56,179 was from the United States, \$119,080 from France, \$18,822 from England, and \$76,389 from Germany. The figures of the fiscal year 1903 show a considerable increase over those of 1902, in which year the value of the imports at Colon was \$78,149. Of the \$78,149 imports from the United States at Colon in 1903, \$29,711 was dry, \$18,033 provisions, \$59,890 coal, \$3,042 lumber, \$22,800 kerneles, \$20,400 liquors and \$1,910 hardware. The value of the imports from the United States in 1903 exceeded those of 1902 by \$100,000. The exports to the United States from Colon in 1903 amounted to \$172,870, of which \$75,432 was bananas, \$54,060 coconuts, \$12,422 turtle shells, \$10,400 ivory nuts, \$6,400 hides and \$5,824 coffee.

As far as the trade of Panama, it is pointed out in recent commercial report that England and France buys pearls to the amount of fully \$200,000 annually. The value of the imports of Panama are not much, if any, larger than its exports. They come from England, Germany, France, Italy and the United States, and consist of wearing apparel of all kinds, canned goods, liquors, hardware, etc. The United States has less trade than it might have due to its merchants and manufacturers cater to the wants of the people as to styles and quantities desired. The exports to the United States in the fiscal year 1903 amounted to \$103,312, of which \$55,768 was hides, \$19,074 India rubber, \$28,805 cocoanut nuts, \$16,565 ivory nuts, \$13,372 deerkins and \$6,000 coffee.

The industrial efforts in manufacturing have not been very great. There are a few factories, but of no great importance. An artificially manufactured seal at 25 cents silver per kilogram (10 cents gold per 2.2 pounds). There are a number of small distilleries.

There are three steamship lines from Panama, viz., the Pacific Mail, the Pacific Steam Navigation Company and the South American Steamship Company. There is only one railroad on the Isthmus, the Panama Railroad, which runs from Panama to Colon, forty-seven miles. Two passenger and two freight trains leave each terminal daily. The trip for passengers lasts three hours. The fares, with baggage, are, in gold: First class, \$10; second class, \$5; without baggage, \$4 and \$2, respectively. It takes seven days to get from Panama to the Atlantic ports of the United States—Baltimore, Boston, New York, Philadelphia—and twenty days to reach San Francisco.

Panama is in telegraphic communication with all parts of the world, but because of delays it takes at least four hours to send a message, and to get a reply from United States often takes a day.

There is a municipal law that requires commercial travelers to produce a license before they begin business in the city. The charge for said license is \$25 Colombian silver.

The postal charges are: Foreign, 20 cents Colombian silver per 15 grams; domestic, 10 cents per 15 grams. Packages from Colon to Panama pay 25 cents gold per package.

The impression prevails that the land between Panama and Colon is rich in mineral deposit, and there is every reason to think that the popular belief is not without considerable foundation in fact. Reports have reached Panama of rich deposits in the Veraguas region.

The banking business is conducted on pretty much the same principles as in other countries. The fluctuating rates of exchange make it difficult to buy drafts for remittances to foreign parts.

United States houses still give only ninety-day credits, while European houses allow six months or even more, and usually charge 6 per cent. interest, but often get the first six months' credit without interest.

Import duties average about 10 per cent. gold. On liquors and beverages there are special taxes; these vary according to the kinds and qualities of the imports.

Cigars, tobacco, cigarettes, salt and tea are government monopolies or are let out by the government to private firms.

If Americans will pay a little attention to the needs and demands of the Panama people with whom they want to deal there is no reason why the United States should not supply by far the larger part of the country's imports. United States wearing apparel,

particularly hats, shoes, bats, ties, etc., etc., all kinds—can be wanted and will be worn by the people of Panama in preference to all others if terms of sale are satisfactory.

His Humble Start in Life.

Dr. Louroux, who has wrought such wonderful cures of crippled children since he came to America, was the other day induced by what he thought was too great pride of himself to tell the accompanying story of his unprincipled start and early hardships:

"Forty-four years ago I was little and a poor boy. One day, wandering along the street, I found a single glove. I put it on. It was much too large and contracted harshly with my feet, which were bare. Proud and happy, I walked to my home and showed my treasure to my mother."

"My dear boy," she said, "you will have to work very hard to find the other glove."

"In the many hardships of later life I often remembered the significance of those words. But at the age of 30, after many struggles, I had overcome all obstacles as a student, and rose to be first assistant to the late Professor Albert. I taught general surgery, and the dream of my life was to become a famous surgeon—to runnage 16 the interior of fellow-mortals."

"But the dream never came true. I contracted a peculiar form of epilepsy. I could not follow my chosen work. I thought that the other glove was gone forever, and I could scarcely resist the temptation to blow out my brains. In complaining of my lot to Professor Albert he said to me:

"If you can't get along with wet surgery, try dry surgery."

"So it was not by love, but by necessity that I became a dry surgeon. But recently is the mother of invention and after 20 years of hard work, I found at last the other glove. And it has brought me the esteem and appreciation of the profession and the gratitude of many a mother."

The Onion Cure.

The idea that an onion cure may not strike the fancy of the aesthetic, says a recent writer; however, the experience of those who have tried it is that it works wonders in restoring a cold-racked system to its normal state.

There are three kinds I doses in the onion cure, or three onion cures, as you may choose to put it. One is a diet of onions, the other is onion plaster, and the third is onion syrup.

It is claimed by those who believe in the onion cure that a bad cold can be broken up if the patient will stay indoors and feed on a liberal diet of onions. It need not be an exclusive diet, but a liberal one. For instance, an onion cure breakfast includes a poached egg on toast, three tablespoons of fried onions and a cup of coffee. Luncheon of sandwiches made of brown bread, buttered and filled with finely-chopped onions, seasoned with salt and pepper, makes the second meal on the schedule. For supper the onion may be fried in fat for breakfast, and eaten with a chop and a baked potato.

The strange efficacy of onions is well known to the singers of Italy and Spain, who eat them every day to improve the quality of their voices and keep them smooth. Onion plaster is prescribed to break up hard cough. They are made of fried onions and placed between two pieces of old muslin. The plaster is kept quite hot till the patient is snugly bedded, when it is placed on the chest, to stay over night.

Onion syrup is claimed by some to be unequalled as a cure for a bad cold in the chest.

Dogs Blow the Bellows.

On an up-town street, on the east side of the city, says the New York Mail Express, hundreds of people daily pause at a blacksmith's shop to watch three large Newfoundland dogs, which are employed by the brewer's smithy to work the bellows of the forges at his shop. In one corner of the shop is a large wooden wheel, about eight feet in diameter, and wide enough for a dog to stand in. When the wheel is at rest the dog stands in such the same position as the horse in a child's rocker, with its head always turned toward the forge, awaiting orders. When told to "go ahead" the beast on duty at once starts on its tail, which makes the wheel turn rapidly, and by means of a crank and lever the power is conveyed to the bellows.

The dogs work willingly and with such intelligence that people are never weary of watching the efforts of the animals to keep the smith's fire bright. Each dog works in the wheel for one hour and rests for two. They cost their owner about two dollars a week for each to feed, and he estimates that they save him \$12 a week as otherwise it would require at least the services of two men or a small engine to do their work.

About Good Seeds.

The successful planter owes his success mainly to sowing good, fresh seed. He knows the value of buying the home grown product direct from the reliable grower.

The well-known seedmen, James J. Gregory & Son, of Marblehead, Mass., have for nearly half a century sustained the reputation among planters, farmers and gardeners throughout the country of producing and selling only fresh, pure and reliable seed; a reputation founded not merely upon growth, selection and care of the seed stock, but also on the purity and thorough reliability of the seed raised from it. These famous seeds are sold under three guarantees, which proves the sincerity of the growers while they insure safety to the planter.

Messrs. Gregory & Son are sending out their annual catalogue for 1904, which contains many new improved varieties in vegetables, small fruits and flowers, and a vast number of farm and garden facts, which should be of great utility to every one who plants seed. This valuable book will be sent free for the asking.

All His Eggs In One Basket.

Goodman Gouraud—We don't git nothing at that house. I asked the woman fur some vittles, a cup of caffey, some clothin' an' a place to sleep in the same, an' by gum, she said I was comin' in a little too strong, an' she shut the door in my face.

Tuffid Knut—That's wot ye git, ye blame fool, fur puttin' all yer eggs in one basket.—Chicago Tribune.

Energy will do anything that can be done in this world and no talents, no circumstances, no opportunities, will make a man without it.—Goethe.

Man Versus Roosevelt.

That one thing which the whole world Washington until stable well aware of is the candidacy of Mr. Roosevelt for the Presidency. Mr. Roosevelt's activities in this behalf are an obvious the doctrine of original sin. Of course, Mr. Roosevelt denies this. The denial goes for nothing, not even mandatorily, since thus to deny is the inalienable right of every candidate. The denial is expected of him.

There are two kinds of men born upon the earth, and this is how it has been since the beginning. One believes in property as the basis of things, material with such the mere man is an incident. The other regards property as an incident and is occupied with immorally itself—with perishing flesh and blood. Politics exists by a law of the natural, as much so as grass, or running water. Politics consists of the man with the money versus the man with the hands. And politics has never seen a change. The issues today are as they were when Moses led the Israelites out of Egypt, or Wat Tyler put himself at the head of the men of Kent and marched to London town.

This separation enters into the very blood and temper of man, and one will find those tested by some accident of interest or environment on the master rolls of some political party who are in sentimental opposition to one another. By the same token, the fact that one man calls himself a Democrat while another names himself a Republican will not necessarily infer a difference between them—in instance of which, let any decent scientist of men and politics consider Mr. Hanna and Mr. Gorman. If he can discover a difference he will be able to point out a lack of resemblance between two dwelling in the same pod. However, let us come back to that natural division—those, two classes, in one of which every man congenitally belongs. Broadly speaking, these classes display the difference between Mr. Hanna and Mr. Roosevelt. Mr. Hanna belongs to them who never property and can't help it; while Mr. Roosevelt was born into that other class whose great concern is exerted for the bodies and souls of men.

It is interesting and worth while, to compare the career of Mr. Hanna and Mr. Roosevelt as displaying that separation of trait and temperament set forth above. It will be observed by one who backtracks the lives of these two that the motto of Mr. Hanna has been, "Go, rate; you're rich go ahead." Mr. Roosevelt on the other hand was ever ready to go ahead, whether sure of any thing no. Mr. Roosevelt did not believe that one should have a bank account before one should have feet in the ground.

Mr. Hanna, powerful with his influence and the friendship of millions, possesses a machine advantage over men of the Roosevelt stamp. All that money controls, and whether it belongs with the banks, the railways, the manufacturers, the ship-builders, the mines, or where you will, is on the side of Mr. Hanna. The Quays and Platts are his; every man of the machine comes about his standards. This being the situation, one is driven to ask, "What should prevent him from overrunning Mr. Roosevelt in a convention, like a train of cars?"

Frankly, there is nothing to stay the Hanna march but the Panama apprentices. Mr. Roosevelt, in all he does, is in constant appeal to the people. The people are with him. If Mr. Hanna were named could Mr. Hanna succeed at the polls? That is the query which Mr. Hanna puts daily to himself. He has the machine, but he is not sure of the public.

This gloomy forebodings to palsy Mr. Hanna and shake him with dark uncertainties. Neither do they add to the gay assertiveness of the Platts, and the Quays, and those others who have fortunes to win or lose in the outcome. The rock and thes of the party are with Mr. Roosevelt. When you ask the question about Washington, his warmest enemies admit white they deplore the decision.

And in the end, they come back to the proposal: Which is better—to split the party and elect a Democrat, or keep the party together by giving Mr. Roosevelt the convention?

The chances favor prophecy that Mr. Roosevelt will take the nomination. The opposition, with Mr. Hanna at its head, will be beaten to death by its own fears.—Alfred Henry Lewis, in Saturday Evening Post of Philadelphia.

The Untruthful Mummy.

We saw only the outer gardens and museum, the chief attraction of which is a magnificent marble sarcophagus decorated with bas reliefs of Alexander the Great. The collection of statuary, bronzes and sarcophagi is interesting and immensely valuable, and I would like to copy some of the descriptions from the guide book, but space forbids.

One Egyptian mummy case had a "stranger forbear" kind of inscription on it. The guide furnished me with a literal translation. The King on the inside of the case, "wrapped in splendor and fine linen," had caused this injunction to be placed on the lid of his sarcophagus.

"Do not disturb these mortal remains, for there is naught within this sarcophagus except my poor body. There is neither gold nor precious jewelry to reward the covetous."

The antiquarians who unearthed the sarcophagi did not respect this appeal. When they examined the mummy wrapped inside the box they found several pieces of gold clasped in the right hand which prove that an oriental will die even after death.—Egyptian Cor. Chicago Record.

Those Left at Home.

Bucolicus—Well, anyway, you'll have to admit that most of the people who amount to anything come from the country.

City Guy—That's right, old man. That's the reason I don't like it. I'd have to live with the bunch that's left.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

Up to the Level.

Artie—Why did you sky say "Portrait of a Gentleman?" Can't see it without a stethoscope.

Hanging Committee-man—Very sorry; but you see he looks like the sort of a person who would feel more comfortable up there than down on a level with ordinary people.—Illustrated Bits.

The man who puts his best foot forward is the one who gets there with both feet.

Women's Dep't.

Progress vs. Prejudice.

Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, pastor of Trinity Church, New York, in an interview upon a subject which seems to be causing much trouble, viz., "woman" is reported to have said:

"I am sick of women. Men used to regard women with much reverence. When I was a boy all boys of generous spirit looked up to her. In those days the women have come down to our level, they were womanly and now they are ceasing to be. Nowdays they talk like men and do all things that men do. If there is anything that men despise it is a manly woman. All this comes from leaving the womanly things of life and invading the spheres of men. Women should never vote or be doctors, lawyers or ministers."

It is safe to say that Dr. Dix is no more sick at heart over the women than the women are sick at heart over such men as he who have fought every step in the progress of women from learning to read and write to having the ballot. One would imagine from the utterances of some of these men that the acts of all evil was done anything like a mad.

Had Dr. Dix lived a century ago he would have written as did Dr. Gregory who was considered standard authority at that time upon female propriety. In his book entitled, "Legacy to My Daughters," he wrote: "If you happen to have any brother, keep it a profound secret, especially from men, who look with a jealous, malignant eye on a woman of a cultured understanding." He also said: "Should you happen by nature to possess a robust constitution annihilate such sickly delicacy as is necessary to the female character."

In strong contrast with these utterances we are cheered by those of Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, pastor of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn given at about the same time. Dr. Hillis would

"Women in spite of man's refusal to give them the rights and privileges to which they are entitled, are today in 146 branches of business and in instances showing more ability than the men.

"In fifty years the women will know more than the men. They have more time to read and study and they are improving their time. Eventually they will vote themselves and tell the men whom to vote for. There is a lesson of rebirth in this for men.

"Eventually all the universities will be co-educational, and the women will carry off all the prizes. That's what they are afraid of in the college which will not allow women. The women study while the young men are eating the calves of their legs. The women are writing our novels; the best portrait painter is a woman; recently a woman took the highest possible prize in mathematics."

Had it not been for the few generous and noble men like Dr. Hillis, who have stood ready to second to women equal rights and opportunities with themselves, it is doubtful if women could have risen out of the ignorance and subjected position which they occupied in this country no longer than 100 years ago.—Eloise Monroe Babcock.

To-morrow.

In the land of To-morrow, near the entrance-gate, two newly armed spirits met, and looked each other in the face. One of them was a strong and beautiful spirit, with shining garments, and a face full of clear light; but the other was little and plump and gray, and she trembled and covered in shivers.

"What art you?" asked the first spirit. "I am your to-morrow!"

"I am

NOTES AND QUERIES.

In sending matter to this department the following matter must be absolutely observed:
1. Name and street must be clearly written.
2. The full name and address of the writer must be given.
3. Make all queries as brief as possible and consistent with clearness.
4. Write on one side of the paper only.
5. Answering queries always give the date of the paper, the number of the query and the signature.
6. Letters addressed to contributors, or to be forwarded, must be sent in plain stamped envelopes, accompanied by the number of the query and its signature.
Direct all communications to
Miss E. M. TILLEY,
care Newport Historical Society,
Newport, R. I.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1894.

NOTES.

HONEYMAN—From Trinity Church yard, Newport, R. I.
Honeyman, James, Esq., d. Feb. 15, 1778, ag. 67 yrs.
Honeyman, Elizabeth, relief of James, Esq., d. Nov. 15, 1776.
Honeyman, George Goulding, d. May 7, 1778, ag. 85 yrs.
Honeyman, John Honeyman, d. March 11, 1782, in his 29th y.
Sherburne, Catharine, wife of Col. Henry Sherburne, daughter of James Honeyman, Esq., and relief of Mr. Wm. Tweedy, died Dec. 21, 1815, in her 76th y.
Brown, Mary, relief of Jeremiah Brown, and eldest dau. of James Honeyman and Elizabeth his wife, died April 14, 1771, in her 38th y.
Honeyman, Mr. Francis, d. Jan. 28, 1764, in his 45th y.
HONEYMAN, Rev. James, d. July 2, 1750.
Honeyman, Mrs. Elizabeth, wife of Rev. James, d. Feb. 28, 1787, ag. 48 yrs.—E. M. T.

QUERIES.

4484. SOULE—Who were the parents of Joseph Soule, of Dartmouth and Tiverton? He married in Dec. 1788 Charity Tripp of Dartmouth. He had a brother Nathaniel and possibly Samuel, and the following children:
1. William, said to have married Belle Davel, in Tiverton, R. I.
2. Robert, md. Miriah Durfee.
3. Isaac, md. Hepzibeth Allen.
4. Joseph, b. April 30, 1785, md. Rachel Allen.
5. Job.
6. Peleg, b. Nov. 3, 1773.
7. Charity, b., md. (1) —
8. Sylvia, md. Joseph Chase.
9. Mary.
10. James, b. Feb. 4, 1789.
The above may not be in the right order. Joseph Soule left Tiverton, I. R., in 1802, and went to Broadalbin, Montgomery Co., N. Y., where he died in 1822. Can M. L. T. A. give a clew to his ancestry?—E. M. T.

4485. REMINGTON—Wager Hull, of John, deceased, and Damaria, married Mary Martin, of William and Euclid, Aug. 20, 1769, at Jamestown, R. I. She was born Nov. 26, 1761. They had Damaria, b. April 8, 1771; Sarah, b. March 21, 1773; Phebe, b. April 4, 1776; April 17, 1784, Mary, widow of Wager Hull, married Gershom Remington, and they had two children, b. 1785 and 1787. Was this Gershom a widower? And did he have a son William, born Jan. 28, 1775? Is this the Germantown who died in 1788, of small pox? I should be grateful for the correct parentage of above William Remington.—C. R. J.

4486. KNOWLES—Who was the wife of Henry Knowles, of Portsmouth and Warwick, R. I., who died about 1670?—N. A. D.

4487. STEARNS—Who was Mary _____, wife of Isaac Stearns, whose daughter Mary married in 1616 Isaac Learned?—N. A. D.

4488. PHILLIPS—Whom did John, son of John and Rebecka Phillips, marry, of Newport, R. I.? He died about 1780.—B. W. A.

4489. PRATT—Joshua Pratt, b. d. 1856, md. Bathsheba. What was her maiden name and when were they married?—H. J.

4490. COFFIN—Who were the ancestors of Peter Coffin and his wife Joan Thembur, of Brixton, England, and Boston, Mass.? She died in 1801.—A. M.

4491. CONDON—Margaret Condon was born in 1735, daughter of James. Whom did she marry?—A. M.

4492. FANNING—Who was Thomas Fanning, probably of Watertown or Cambridge, Mass., who married, 1655, Elizabeth Daniels, of Robert, C. P.

4493. HUMPHREY—Would like to know the ancestry of Frances Humphrey of Dorchester Mass., 2d wife of Jonas. They were married in 1659.—M. B.

4494. FISH—What was the date of birth of May Hall, daughter of Zeruel of Portsmouth, R. I., who married in 1696 Robert Fish?—F. G.

4495. CLARK—Who were the ancestors of Rose Clark, of Dartmouth, Mass., who married Seth Spooner July 16, 1719?—F. G.

4496. BUGBEE—Who was the wife of John Bugbee, of Woodstock, Conn., b. 1863, d. Ap. 14, 1747?—F. G.

4497. HACKER—Who was Martha, wife of Joshua Hacker, of Salem, Mass., and Providence, R. I., b. 1725, d. Dec. 16, 1797?—F. G.

4498. POTTER—Who were the parents of Anthony Potter, b. 1828, d. 1866, of Ipswich, Mass.? He married Eliza Whipple, of John.—I. N. W.

4499. WYER—Who was Sarah, wife of Nathaniel Wyer, of Newbury, Mass.? He died in 1861, she a year or two later.—I. N. W.

4500. CARR—Who were the ancestors of Job Carr, who died in Newport, R. I., June 23, 1753, in his 6th year?

B. H. Gladding Dry Goods Co.

WESTMINSTER AND MATHEWSON STS., PROVIDENCE

ESTABLISHED 1861.

Sale of Housekeeping Linens

Beginning Monday, January 9th, and continuing through the Month.

Our Linens are pure flax. Our prices are way below the present market prices. Our superiority can be easily proved by comparison. We have never offered such excellent values and such a wide variety of patterns and makes as in our present Linen Sale. Careful buying at the lowest market prices from the most reputable manufacturers makes it possible to offer these exceptional values:

Bleached Table Cloths	12-inch Scotch Double Damask, extra grade, regular price \$2.00 per 2x2 yards, now.....	2.00	Fine quality Damask Towels, gauze-like, with open work, regular price 35c. per doz., now.....	25c
	2x2 yards, regular price \$2.50 per 2x2 yards, now.....	2.50		
	2x3 yards, regular price \$3.00 per 2x3 yards, now.....	3.00		
	2x4 yards, regular price \$3.75 per 2x4 yards, now.....	2.89		

12-inch Scotch Double Damask, extra grade, regular price \$2.00 per 2x2 yards, now.....

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2x3 yards, regular price \$3.00 per 2x3 yards, now.....

2x4 yards, regular price \$3.75 per 2x4 yards, now.....

12-inch Bleached Scotch Napkins, regular price \$1.09 per dozen, now.....

12-inch Bleached Scotch Napkins, regular price \$1.29 per dozen, now.....

12-inch Bleached Scotch Napkins, regular price \$1.89 per dozen, now.....

Towels Extra heavy hemmed Huck Towels, each, now.....

Extra heavy, regular price \$1.00 per yard, now.....

12-inch Irish Damask, fine quality, regular price \$2.50 per yard, now.....

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